Education—1928

Discussion.

GROSSLEY TELLS DIFFICULTY IN SCHOOL SURVEY

Dover, Del.—(ANP)—Reviewing a report rendered at the nationwide fact-finding conference held at Durham, N. C., last year, R. S. Grossley, president of the Delaware College for Negroes, pointed out the hindrances to standardization of Negro schools.

President Grossley, who has done much research work in this particular field, due to the fact that this is one of the foremost problems discussed at the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, of which he is a moving force, cited as some of the hindrances, the lack of funds appropriated for Negro schools in Southern states, inadequate salaries paid teachers, the paucity of adequate physical plants, and short school terms in many of the states.

Epitomizing his findings, President Grossley declared: "One can not scan the official reports on public education without noting a disparity of interest and support for the education of Negro pupils, that is not only unfortunate but unwarranted and unjust. In spite of this prevaling condition, there is a hopeful sign. The Rosenwald Schools that dot the hills and planes throughout the South, the beneficent assistance of the Jeaneers. Most of the colored wage earnfund, the generous philanthropy of Pierre S. DuPont, the General Education Board are chief among the agencies that came to our relief. Today some of the states themselves are leading the way toward higher standards for Negro education. The rising tide of students in all sections and grades is compelling attention and support both locally and nationally.

"Whatever may be the final result of our questioning and striving and whatever may be determined as the ultimate objective of our schools, I am persuaded that if there is to be sustained and progressive education program and policy, it must be to alike the means to higher ideals; a clear conception and duty and responsibility, as individuals as a nation, economically, politically, intellectually, and spiritually. And it is the hope that when the Fact-finding Conference convenes in April that education will come in for its share of discussion."

The United States Chamber of Commerce has found, through a recent survey, the approximate number of people it takes to support several kinds of retail stores. The chambers reports state that there is an average of 450 people to each grocery store, 900 to each butcher shop, 1,350 to each drug store, 1,700 to each dry goods store, 2,300 to each men's clothing store, 2,600 to each hardware, 4,300 to each furniture store, 4,800 to each shoe store, and 10,500 to each department store. These figures show an average of 56 retail stores to each 10,000 population and the conclusion to be deducted from these facts is that it takes the number of patrons indicated to give successful support to the individual business enterprise.

Let's compare this average of the nation's with what colored people are doing in Savannah, Georgia. Our survey of that city follows: Negro population of Savannah, 1920 census, 39,179. In the field of retail trade Negroes own and operate 4 drug stores, 50 groceries, 40 confectioneries, delicatessens, etc., 42 restaurants, 45 barber shops, 11 beauty parlors, 1 hotel, 2 newspapers, 1 bank, 3 theaters, 5 dance halls.

Savannah is the home office of two sick and accident insurance companies and one life insurance company. Seven sick and accident companies have branch offices here and two life companies. There are 2 lawyers, 23 physicians, 4 dentists, 5 undertakers, 5 real estate operators, and 2 orchestral organizations. The city school system employs approximately 100 teachers, some 75 Negroes work in the postal service and about 200 others work for the city as street sweepers and laborers in the Jeaneers. Most of the colored wage earners are employed by the steamship companies, lumber manufacturers and sugar refineries. A local branch of the National Negro Business League watches the civic interests of the population, as well as encourages business expansion and cooperation.

(Editor's comment: Instead of the 225 retail outlets we might expect to find based upon the chamber of commerce report, we find only 94 of the classes specified. There are no music shops, haberdasheries, shoe stores, furniture stores or department stores. No manufactories of any kind have been successfully established and no laundry or cab company is at present in operation. Apparently the city is in need of much enterprise and initiative. Its bank is the most hopeful symbol of progress.)

Education - 1928

Discussion of

State's College Heads Gather In Columbia

CONFER ON STANDARDS

President and Deans of Five Leading Race Schools in State Hold Meeting

SUBMIT HELPFUL REPORTS

Coference Held in Allen's Administration Buildging—R. S. Wilkinson Presides

In a conference of presidents and deans of the five leading colleges and two normal schools for Negroes in South Carolina, held in the city yesterday, important matters were discussed with the aim of having similar standards in all matters necessary for college entrance and credits. Some of the subjects brought to the conference for settlement were: Organization of four-year college courses in education for degree; inter-collegiate oratorical contests; spring term courses for teachers with credits towards degree, and interchange of faculty members and drecommencement programs.

Some very helpful reports were submitted by heads of committees appointed in a former meeting to visit and study certain high schools and normal schools within the state. The committees reported in order named. To investigate courses of education: Dean Henry Pearson, Claflin, chairman; Dean Howard Gregg, State College; President J. J. Starks of Morris College, Sumter; on the time limit in athletics: President D. H. Sims, Allen University; President J. J. Starks, Principal J. E. Blanton, Denmark; Prof. T. L. Duckett, Columbia; Dean H. Pearson, Orangeburg; to standardize college and normal diplomas: Dr. D. H. Sims, of Allen; high school certificates and college entrance: President C. B. Antisdel of Benedict, chairman; Dean H. Pearson and Dean Howard Gregg, of Orangeburg; the development of rural education in South Carolina, Dean Howard Gregg.

In attendance at the meeting were Marion Gardiner of the home economics work among Negroes in the state; John P. Burgess, who is field director of agricultural work among colored teachers; Andrew H. Gordon and W. P. Spann of the State College faculty.

The meeting was held in the administration building of Allen University and was presided over by Dr. R. S. Wilkinson of State College. Dr. Wilkinson is president of the group of presidents and deans of Negro colleges organized for the purpose of standardizing the courses in all Negro colleges and normal schools in the state.

OSTRACISING THE SOUTH.

The uniformity with which federal authorities in Washington ignore, or deliberately ostracise, the south in administrative affairs, whenever possible to do so legally, has been frequently demonstrated.

The Constitution time and again has commented upon glaring instances of the sort, and congressmen of the south, notably Senator Harris, of this state, have vigorously, but futilely, protested against such flagrant cases of disfavor and discrimination.

Only this Monday past the bureau of education, department of the interior, announced that "eleven educational specialists from colleges and universities throughout the country have been appointed to take part in the land grant college survey," undertaken by the bureau with an appropriation of $117,000 by congress.

The list of eleven educational specialists does not contain the name of one educator from any of the southern states, yet they are nearly a third of the states of the union and every one of them contains one or more of the land grant colleges supervised by the federal government.

Two of the eleven specialists are from Cornell university, two from Ohio State university and two from the Iowa state college. The pending survey is claimed to be the largest of its character ever made, covering 69 land grant colleges, each state and territory maintaining such colleges for white students and 17 operating additional colleges for negro students.

Yet it seems that nowhere in all the southern states could be found an educator fit to serve on the survey commission! On the contrary, our southern colleges are to be surveyed and valuated by "specialists" from Oregon, Indiana and New Jersey!

We will not argue the case here; we refer it to the senators and representatives from the south in congress.

UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MAY 28 1928

Dr. Du Bois Urges Parents to Invest in College Course

Negro Editor Tells St. John's Audience Education Will Repay Effort Many Times; Says 5,000,000 Adults Are Now Employed.

"A college education will repay you for your investment. It will pay you many times over to aid your child to know something of himself and of the world in general, thus learning the sense of proportion and becoming broadminded. If you can do this for anybody, you have done a great thing, not only for yourself, but for the future world."

Thus, in conclusion, did Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of "The Crisis," urged a large audience in St. John's Congregational Church yesterday afternoon to better their education and to send their children to college, that they might take their place in the world's affairs.

Dr. DuBois, a native of Great Barrington and who received his PhD. degree from Harvard in 1895 spoke here under the auspices of the local chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the national organization of which is fostering a "go to high school; go to college" campaign.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Tells St. John's Audience of Value of Education for Negro.

What he told the members of his race, who heard him, is also applicable to others, he said, and he explained various factors to be considered, which for the farmers, the coming presidential election is going to make a change in farming, offering better opportunity for young people in that work, which today also requires a great education."

crop up in parents' minds, as to sending their children to college.

In speaking of the status of the Negro race in this country from a point of view of the number working and the type of positions they hold he said that there are roughly 5,000,000 adults who are working at some kind of a task. Of this number, more than 2,000,000 are farmers, 1,000,000 servants, 1,000,000 artizans, 550,000 in industries, and the remainder in various walks of life.

In contrast to this, there are approximately 4,000,000 Negro children between five and 20 years of age, who, he said, "must be educated and trained to take the place of the adults."

After stating that this was a difficult task, he launched into the factors to be considered in sending a boy or girl to college. He emphasized three things that must constantly be kept in mind by the parents: first, the question of income, their own and the earning capacity of the boy or girl; second, the service which the children will offer the world when they go to work; and last, the kind of work in which they are to engage. He told his audience not to force a certain type of work on the child because the parents think he is best fitted for it, but to let the child pursue the line which it is best adapted to follow.

Then tracing the functions of the various schools, the elementary and high school, he ended by saying it is in college that the child gets the larger vision of the world and himself of which he is only given glimpses in his early education.

"You have the chance to go to college if you make the opportunity," he said. In speaking of the costs of a college education, he said it costs about $2000 at a minimum for a general college education, but one may secure such a education more comfortably with $4000. Also it costs four years of the boy's or girl's time. Answering the question of working one's way through college, he said the curriculum demands of most present-day colleges make it a hardship on the student in comparison with customs of past years.

The main difficulty of the parents in considering a college education for their children is the fact that they inevitable stress the expenditure of such a venture. He said they claim that the one way to learn is by experience, "but you will be ready

to die before you get your education," he said, in condemning this theory. Colleges, he explained, help the boy to get little bits of life in consolidated lumps before they have ventured into the world of experience.

Dr. Du Bois then briefly took up the question of Negroes entering the professional field, of which there are about 80,000. In all of the professions, one needs a college education, he said. He stressed that before taking up the work that will fit one for such a life's work, they should first know the requirements and examine themselves to see if they are adapted for it.

There are about 3500 Negro doctors, 1000 dentists and 3500 trained nurses in this country today, according to figures quoted by him, in outlining the advantages and disadvantages in the professional fields. In dentistry, medicine, teaching, law, ministerial pursuits, there is a large demand for Negro men and women, he said.

In speaking of teaching, he said, "The teachers of the United States, both black and white, are, on the whole poorly trained. Three-quarters of them are not taking their work seriously, but simply waiting to get into some other work. The low wage is probably the big incentive for getting out of the teaching field.

"Teachers, even in Springfield, do not have an opportunity to express their own initiative, as methods are clearly laid down and they have to follow a certain course. This is the result of the nonseriousness and unfitness of the large number of teachers."

In business fields, Negroes are beginning to make headway. There are about 70,000 in various enterprises, some of which are: hotels and restaurants, 7500; contractors, 1500; grocers, 9500; undertakers, 1500; and druggists, 1000. He explained that at present a Negro entering the business field is more or less of a pioneer.

"America stands primarily in the eyes of the world today because of its business organization and a great deal of education is required of us (the Negroes) to obtain a place in it. As

Southern Reporter
Friday, April 6, 1928.

MISSISSIPPI'S ATTITUDE TO WARD NEGRO EDUCATION.

Editors Southern Reporter:

People everywhere who have had a question mark behind Mississippi's attitude toward negro education should be satisfied to remove it now, as she has made public her attitude by giving a special invitation to a negro college that has been denied a site in a certain Tennessee city.

Not only has our State given a special invitation to the college, but is showing interest in every way. When it comes to Rosenwald schools, Mississippi is surpassed only by North Carolina. The only county agricultural high school in the country for negroes is in Mississippi.

The Mississippi cities that are offering sites to the college are not thinking of the commercial side, but of the great social light that it will be to the people for whom it will be built. Those who extended the invitation are intelligent and know the value of a good school in a community, town or city. It matters not whether a school trains black boys and girls, the town that has it is blessed.

Not only is Mississippi showing her interest in negro education by inviting the college, but her interest may be seen in her attitude toward her own local schools. The people see as never before that if education is good for one race it is good for another. They know, too, that ignorance is the mother of vice and crime, and that these things are just as expensive where black folks are concerned as where whites are concerned. Therefore, the State is trying to better the condition of all. Truly, I love the grand old State. I admit that she is not all I would have her be, nor am I all she would have me be. It was here I first saw the light. It was her soil that first felt the tread of my feet. Mississippi, Mississippi! I love thee, and may you contnue to show your interest in negro education.

W. R. GRAY, JR.,
Principal Green Hill Col. School

BLEASE AND NEGRO EDUCATION

Senator Blease, Senator of the white people of South Carolina, in holding up the passage of a bill to authorize annual appropriations to Howard University declared declared that if Congress will give to the colored colleges of South Carolina the same amount it gives to Howard University he would agree to it. He declared that he would never consent to the people of his state paying a three-mill constitutional tax to educate colored people and then vote to give away the "money of my people to other states that do not do anything to help their colored people." All of which is nauseating stage play and camoflage.

Senator Blease knows, and if he does not know it is because of crass and intentional ignorance, that "his people" do not pay a single dollar of taxes to educate colored people in South Carolina. The Negroes of South Carolina pay, not only every dollar of taxes which is spent for the education of Negro children but a part of the money paid for the education of white children. The editor of The Herald-Commonwealth, twenty years ago, when living in South Carolina proved and published statistics secured from the tax report and the report of the State Superintendent of Education that Negroes then paid all the money spent for their education and part of that paid for the education of white children.

Changed conditions have not relieved them of that burden but have increased it and made it harder to bear. Property in South Carolina is taxed to the utmost limit for education; the Negro in that state has become a large property owner and hence contributes heavily to the educational fund. He receives of th isfund a mere pittance in comparison with what is given for the education of white children. And all this notwithstanding the fact that the Negro taxes paid by his hands to the tax collector are not all the taxes he pays. He pays the taxes on every house he rents, every acre of land he rents or plants on shares and his full share of every dollar of taxes paid by the railrod through his passenger fares and every article of food, clothing, furniture Etc. that he buys on which fireight has been paid. Imposing brick edifices dot the rural districts of South Carolina for white children and they are transported to and from school at county expense; white teachers are paid three or four times the salary of Negro teachers; white rural schools run from 6 to 8 months, while Negro schools run 4 to 5 months.

Except the colored State College the four colleges Senator Blease named receive nothing from the State of South Carolina. The State colored college alone is supported in measly fashion by the State, while the four white colleges, South Carolina University, Clemson College, Winthrop College, and the Citidal are given twelve times the appropriation given the colored colleges.

Senator Blease has always declared to the white voters of South Carolina that he was opposed to Negro education. When a member of the South Carolina legislature and at the same time a trustee of the Colored State College he declared that education spoiled the Negro, that a Negro behind the plow had no more need of education than the mule in front of the plow. And his whole effort is to destroy the possibility of federal aid to Howard University or any Negro school, so that it will be known "back home" that he is still fighting to prevent the Negro from receiving any benefit or protection from the government

Education - 1928

Discussion.

MONEY VALUE OF EDUCATION

Apart from the intangible values of his training to a man of education, has education as such a money value? Granted that schooling in the formal sense is no guarantee that a man can make a good living, and further that the absence of such formal schooling is no bar in some instances to making a great deal of money, there can be little doubt that on the average the time and money spent upon general education bear fruit in increased earning capacity and income.

The latest evidence on this subject is presented by Dr. E. W. Lord, Dean of the School of Business Administration of Boston University. Through the friendly offices of a fraternity organization he has gathered in all parts of the United States information from a considerable number of persons regarding age, education, and income from occupation, for the year 1926. This information, grouped by degree of education, and showing for each period of age the median income, in other words the income of the average man of each group rather than the average income of its members, is shown in part in the table which appears below.

At each stage of life incomes reported are higher as the degree of education advances. It will be noted that as the years advance the income increases, but this increase comes to an end with those over fifty years of age when there is only a common school education, and with those over fifty-five when a partial or complete high school education was reported. For college-trained men, the late fifties show a slightly less income for the average man than do the early fifties but the maximum is attained in the early sixties.—National Industrial Conference Board.

Income and Education

Median Income by Age Groups, According to Type of General Education.

Age groups years	1,267 men reporting attendance at elementary schools only	1,295 men reporting attendance at high school (partial)	1,772 men reporting having finished high school course	557 men reporting a college A. B. degree
Under 25	$1,120	$1,400	$1,430	$1,750
25-29	1,550	1,675	1,800	2,400
30-34	1,625	1,742	2,000	3,200
35-39	1,634	1,920	2,450	4,000
40-44	1,700	2,000	2,600	5,200
45-49	1,700	2,150	2,800	5,000
50-54	1,528	2,200	2,800	5,500
55-59	1,500	2,050	2,460	5,300
60-64	1,365	1,850	1,975	6,200

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 28 1928

FINDS NEGRO PROVES CAPABLE IN COLLEGE

Speaker at Seminar Says There Is No Longer a Question That He Can Be Educated.

BUT SEES MUCH ILLITERACY

Federal Government Must Provide School Facilities in South, Miss M. W. Ovington Declares.

Negro student in the universities of the country have proved that they are as capable as white students in acquiring knowledge and that the negro can be educated is no longer a question, according to Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a speaker yesterday at a seminar on the church and race relations at the Russell Sage Foundation.

The conference, which will continue today, is being held under the auspices of the Congregational Education Society to arouse interest in the churches for a betterment of racial relations. About 150 representatives of the church and various social organizations attended the opening session, which included reports on the accomplishments and needs of negroes, discussions of interracial problems and suggestions for improving the conditions of American negro life.

Despite the negro capabilities for learning, said Miss Ovington, there is a great percentage of negroes who are illiterate. She attributed illiteracy among negroes in the South to their failure to get their share of school funds, and said educational facilities would have to be provided by the Federal Government. But until the negro has the vote in the South, she declared, he will not be able to get an education.

Residential "deadlines" and employment restrictions, as problems in the life of the negro, will have to be solved by cooperation among business men rather than by philanthropic aid, Dr. C. H. Tobias of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. declared. He said the problems of race relations had resulted from improper housing and employment conditions.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes, negro member of the Interracial Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, reported on the proceedings of the recent National Interracial Conference at Washington. J. Phillip Randoph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told of the union's efforts to better the working conditions of its members.

Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, characterized race prejudice as "the greatest sin in the world and nothing more than a vicious social acquisition which always expresses itself in segregation." The amount of race prejudice in a particular section of the country, he said, is proportionate to the amount of segregation.

The open discussions were headed by Bruno Lasker, editor of The Inquiry.

SOUTH CHANGES ITS POLICY ON RACE EDUCATION

A-1 Types Of Training Now Aim, Prof. Newbold Tells Interracial Body

DR. SCOTT URGES FULL CITIZENSHIP EQUALITY

Md. Body To Recommend Salary Equalization And

End Of Jim Crow

That sentiment in the South is completely reversed on the question of industrial education alone for Negroes was indicated in an address by Professor N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education for North Carolina, before the Maryland Interracial Commission Monday night.

While 20 years ago, said the speaker, not only many Southern white leaders, and no less important personage than the late Theodore Roosevelt, felt that industrial education was all that the Negro in the South wanted or needed, that restrictive and unsound philosophy has been changed and not only are there standard state owned two year normal schools and four year colleges throughout the South, but the appropriations for higher education is increasing every year.

Enrollment Increases

Even though some of this training is meagre, declared Professor Newbold, the important and significant thing is that the policy is becoming fixed and the program is being extended. The total enrollment in normal schools and colleges jumped from 2,637 in 1916 to 13,647 in 1927.

A recent partial survey of the status of Negro education in the South covering the last 15 years, he said shows that enrollment in the public schools of that section had increased 26 per cent, attendance 35 per cent and the number of teachers increased from 19,773 to 30,842.

This same survey shows that in six southern states maintenance of these schools increased from $3,320,575 to $9,053,168. In speaking of the other contributions to general education Professor Newbold declared that the following sums had been contributed by welfare agencies: Slater Fund, $3,121,848; General Education Board, $18,872,442; Jeanes Fund $626,598; Phelps Stokes Fund, $135,000; Julius Rosenwald Fund, $3,333,852; Pierre S. Dupont, $2,500,000; Duke Brothers in North Carolina, $2,500,000, making a total of $37,089,736.

Mr. Newbold in discussing the advancement of education declared that the public school bill for Negro education in the southern states has amounted to $50,000,000 in the past 10 years. Discussing Rosenwald schools, declared that Mr. Rosenwald has put $3,500,000 into the colored schools and that colored people themselves $4,000,000 and from the public tax fund has come $12,000,000.

In 1918 there were 26 colored high schools in southern states. In 1927 there were 221 four high schools, and 6,000 high school graduates.

North Carolina has 2,000 high school graduates alone and there are 20,000 enrolled in North Carolina high schools.

He gave figures to show 23,000 colored teachers enrolled in various summer schools studying from six to twelve weeks last year.

He declared that from 95 to 97 per cent of colored pupils in the southern states do not get out of the elementary schools and that from 65 to 67 per cent of colored people never get beyond the 3rd or 4th grade.

Interracial Aims

Declaring that the aims of the interracial movement was to bring together men and forces with vision and ability to improve race relations and conditions, the speaker outlined its growth during the last ten years. "Its first task," he said "was to find and to mobilize individuals who knew something about the race problems, who were interested in helping to improve conditions, and whose influence, personal or official, was sufficient to make an appeal to the public, both white and colored."

Maryland Unique

Maryland is unique, said the speaker, in that it is the only state where the Interracial body has been created by legislative enactment.

Professor Newbold prophesied that through the interracial commissions white and colored graduates would have an excellent chance to get the contact that would be beneficiary in promoting mutual respect and abolishing ignorance of each other which was the chief cause of race antagonism.

Dr. Emmett Scott Speaks

The other principal address of the public meeting which was held in the Booker T. Washington Junior High School, was made by Dr. Emmett Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University.

Dr. Scott reviewed somewhat in detail the revoluntary changes which have followed the World War, affecting, as he said, territorial limitations, the economic life of millions of peoples, and, particularly, the relation of man to man, in practically all parts of the world.

The Race Problem, he said, is as old as human society. He urged that as America's War time idealism fades, we must fall back upon the saving grace of Jesus Christ. Faith in each other, mutual sympathy and cooperation must take the place of racial intolerance, injustice and meanness, he said. Suspicion and hostility must make way for confidence and trust.

Colored Americans are anxious to perform their full duty as citizens and to live in peace with their fellow men. They are asking and expecting in return the full protection of the law of their land — the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Rightly required to be law abiding themselves, they confidently expect that law and order will prevail; that lynching and all forms of mob violence will be stamped out by duly constituted authority, and that every man, regardless of color, who has fought and served under the Starry Banner, or who has been loyal to that emblem of Liberty and Justice, will be granted that recognition to which all true Americans are entitled. The Negro asks no more, and no equally helpful and loyal race could expect less.

At an earlier meeting committees to formulate a program to be sub-

nitted to the next legislature were appointed. It was said that the equization of teachers' salaries in the counties would be one of the matters to come before the body. It was also stated that the state legislature would be asked to abolish the jim crow law which governs a number of local trains operating in the state

W. O. SAUNDERS FLAYS IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION

Tells Jewish Organization Country Has Millions Of "Stuffed Minds"

W. O. Saunders, editor of the Elizabeth City, N. C., Independent, a liberal of Southern liberals, whom the Negro reading public follows with avidity, speaking in this city Tuesday night before members of the Unity Club, a Jewish organization said:

"We boast much of the billions we spend on education and religion and some point with pride to the millions invested in scientific research and explorations. But we have with us millions of stuffed minds that are impervious to reason or new ideas. They were stuffed with superstition and nonsense in their impressionable childhood that enough room is not left in their skulls to inject a single gram of modern culture with the aid of a hypodermic needs."

Mr. Saunders had particular reference to the bitter opposition to the candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith based on religious grounds.

"No wonder," continued the editor, "we behold in the Twentieth Century America the shameful and astounding spectacle of millions of Christians opposing the presidential nomination of another Christian who happened to be weaned on a brand of spiritual baby food that differed in formula from the pap they were nurtured on.

"Religion," he continued, "is responsible for pretty much all the confirmed ignorance, bigotry, intolerance and hatefulness in human nature. I say that religion is responsible because when you have confirmed a weak humanintellect in the belief that it is in partnership with Deity, that all the essential truth in the world is bound up in the Bible inscribed to that Deity, the case of that human is utterly hopeless."

In speaking of the campaign in his own State, Mr. Saunders declared that thousands of copies of the bogus oath of the Knights Columbus were being distributed throughout North Carolina to deefat Smith. "Preachers," he declared, "are telling women and children that "if Smith is elected every public school of the State will be closed.

"They are raising the Tammany question in North Carolina," he continued, "but have forgotten the fact that for 20 years following the War Between the States, New York was the only place in the North where a Democratic convention could be held." He pointed out that the hymn by which good Protestants of his State buried their dead—"Lead Kindly Light" was written by a Catholic and that the State song, "Old North State," was composed by a communicant of the Catholic Church

Attacks Simmons

The speaker attacked Senator F. M. Simmons for his stand and declared that Simmons went into office on the Negro vote and later joined the white supremacy ranks. eH declared that William G. McAdoo had "poisoned the mind of that weak old man."

"It is a Holy War in North Carolina," said Mr. Saunders, "and the bitterest political fight in the history of any living man. Not since the days of Jackson has there been such a campaign of slander and lying."

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

About two decades ago, educational circles were rampant with the agitation pro and con of industrial education. The lines were sharply drawn with radicals on both sides. The adherents of Booker Washington were strong advocates of industrial education, while Dr. DuBois and his school of thought believed that the panacea was along collegiate lines. There were those who took middle ground and believed that both industrial and college education would mean much for the advancement of the race. In recent years contention along these lines has diminished and all parties have seemingly reached the conclusion that college education is necessary for a successful conducting of the industrial side. It was a difficult task to convince philanthropists against the industrial idea until they found that it is necessary to depend upon the colleges for teachers so as to conduct industrial institutions. The result being that they are more inclined to assist collegiate institutions. Outstanding is the adding of the college course to Hampton and Tuskegee no doubt in the course of years will boast of at least a Junior College department. Thus it is proven that time and experience solve problems that distracts the minds of men.

University of Nebraska Has 42 Negro Students

Out of an enrollment of several thousand at the University of Nebraska, there are forty-two Negro students. Seven of this number are Missourians and four are Kansas Citians. They are Mason Carrion, Sleta Whibby, Gertrude Hooker and Dorothy Dixon. The other Missourians are, May Helen Warnick, Warrensburg, Mo., Gladys Jones, Springfield, Mo., and Anita Gentry Griffin of St. Joseph, Mo

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK NOVEMBER 5-11

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 17.—American Education Week falls this year within the period Nov. 5-11. The occasion was instituted in 1920 by the United States Bureau of Education to stimulate enthusiasm for education and it is now promoted each year by the American Legion, the National Education Association, parent-teacher association, other organizations, and school authorities. It offers an exceptional opportunity for parents and others to acquaint themselves with the work of the schools, their ideals, achievements and needs, in the opinion of the Bureau of Education

Negro School Leaders To Open Meeting Today

One hundred negro county training school principals, supervisors and Jeanes teachers are expected to attend the conference that will be held today and tomorrow at the State Normal here. J. S. Lambert, director of negro education, State Department of Education, will preside.

Among the state division heads and other educators who will talk and lead the discussion of the year's work are W. R. Harrison, Montgomery County superintendent; Mr. Lambert, J. B. Hobdy, director of vocational education, Miss Normal Smith, regional supervisor, Miss Danylu Belser, director school and community organization.

Dr. Douglas Cannon, acting state health officer, N. F. Greenhill, supervisor of attendance and child accounting and E. G. McGehee.

H. C. Trenholm, State Normal principal, J. F. Drake, A. & M. principal and Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will talk

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EDUCATION OF NEGRO DESIRED BY THE SOUTH

Dr. Holmes Tells Rotary Club of Change in the Attitude

The changed attitude of the south toward colored education was emphasized by Dr. William T. Holmes, president of Tougaloo, Miss., college, a negro institution, the speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary club in the Busfield banquet ballroom, this noon.

He said that the World war had much to do with this in a number of ways. In the first place it greatly reduced the immigration from Europe, making an imperative need for colored labor in the north and also through participation as soldiers for the United States, broadened the Negro's outlook and gave him cravings for far more knowledge.

The speaker asserted that the change of feeling in Mississippi was also marked for there was now tolerance and encouragement that 15 years ago was lacking in the furtherance of negro education.

Dr. Holmes called attention to the 1,000,000 negro population in Mississippi, compared with 1,000,000 whites. Despite this there is no standard publicly supported normal school or state college for negros. This training has been left so far to private sources although the commonwealth is making rapid strides in providing for negro education in lower education.

The representative of Tougaloo stated that Mississippi now wants and urgently needs, by the score and by the hundred, college and normal school prepared negro teachers who can be leaders of their race.

He also stated that as the last two great wars, that of the Napoleonic period of the World conflict were respectively for territory and economic the next mighty conflict possibly would be racial unless tolerance, friendliness, sympathy, helpfulness and cooperation betwen those of different bloods was preached and practised — the utmost.

It was stated that in Mississippi were 464,000 negro children of school age and many could not get adequate training due to lack of teachers and facilities. He made a plea for the enlargement of Tougaloo and other smaller negro institutions, praising Tuskegee and Hampton institutes, but saying that these two larger institutions could by no means accommodate even a small percentage of those needing training.

The General Education board and different foundations, notably the John M. Slater fund, have helped measureably, he said, besides private benevolence, with gifts of money toward buildings, some of this conditional.

Stress was made of the point that at first the teaching in many negro institutions was almost entirely elementary, then industrial and now there was much call for advanced or college training, a start having been at Tougaloo, although much of the teaching there was still in the grade and high school phases.

The speaker said that the chief reason for the negro colleges was to give the colored race a chance to do its best and become better and truer Americans.

Rev. Karl Skinner, who led the singing, introduced the speaker. The college is supported by the American Missionary association, a Congregational church board. Dr. Holmes was given applause. Dr. Ray Palmer was chairman of the meeting. In the absence of the president, Harold W. Schell, the vice president, James Frank, presided. Herbert W. W. Downes was at the piano.

The guests included Richard Craige, New York; E. H. Prescott, Alderman George L. Martin, P. S. Nichols, Boston; D. J. McDevitt, Boston; Herbert Olson, Boston; Myron Chorebanian and Garfield S. Chase, a Lawrence Rotarian.